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RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS FOR HALL OF FAME

Dr. Gray Would Place Confederacy's President Beside Lee.

SCHOOL CHILDREN HONOR WM. F. FOX

Richmond College Finals Marked by Tribute to Former Superintendent of Richmond Public Schools—Three Honorary Degrees Are Conferred.

That the statue of Jefferson Davis should stand in the Hall of Fame at Washington was the demand made by Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., LL. D., of Atlanta, general secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, in the course of his commencement address at Richmond College yesterday morning. "As Lee's statue is in the national capitol, so by all the stars of the South that of Jefferson Davis should be there," he exclaimed, the immense concourse present endorsing the utterance with its applause. It was while speaking of Mississippi that Dr. Gray uttered this sentiment, and he doubtless had in mind the fact that the people of that State have been contemplating sending the bronze likeness of the President of the Confederacy to Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington, where already is that of General Lee.

In the next sentence he lauded an American historian who has vilified Mr. Davis—"the impeding Roosevelt." "Roosevelt is the foremost personage of the day," declared Dr. Gray. "I do not know where he is; there are few who do know where he is, but there is this one thing, he cannot be hid, on land or sea, he's bound to be heard from. Here he has just gone around the world, tackling tigers, taking Egypt by the ears, putting his Majesty on the Tiger to rest, quieting Methodism because it was a little more rampant than it should be, letting the Pope know he is not alone in the world, telling England how to run Egypt and coming here to tell Taft how to run the United States. He is doing his part to make America great."

Opportunity of the South.

The subject of Dr. Gray's address was the opportunity of the South. He found in the South in industrial and other lines. It was an eloquent review of the many advantages that are open to young men, and of the course of development that the Southern States will follow in the future. The great economic war that the South is waging, coal, iron and water power, he commented upon, stating figures that illustrated his general remarks.

"It won't be long until we shall furnish China with all her rice," he said. The mighty potentialities of the Cotton Belt, South America, and the West, were deeply emphasized by Dr. Gray. "In Mississippi alone," he said, "there are 85,000 square miles that need irrigation, and the land there can be irrigated for much less than in the West."

Many tributes were paid by Dr. Gray in passing. He lauded the late Dr. J. L. M. Curry, evoking tremendous applause.

"Young Southern men are in the lead wherever they go," he said, "and I tell you a great field of opportunity lies here for you. You have great problems to face, but remember that the call of the South is for men of commanding intelligence."

Throughout his address, Dr. Gray had the close attention of his hearers, for it was considered one of the best heard at Richmond College in many a long day. His humor and wit were always responded to with much laughter from the audience.

Academic Procession.

The academic procession began the exercises of commencement day. Despite the drizzle, the faculty, trustees, alumni and graduating class, adorned in cap and gown, gathered in the quad to the chapel in impressive array. The sombre stateliness of the costumes, with the brightening touch given by the many-hued hoods symbolic of various colleges, made the procession one of the most striking features of the day. The first came the graduating class, wearing simply the black caps and gowns. At their head were the marshals of the occasion, Professors Bingham and Loving. When the seniors reached the chapel steps they divided, forming a guard of honor for the trustees, faculty and alumni, who marched past them into the building. President Boatwright, in his doctor's gown, and Dr. Gray, the commencement orator, headed the procession.

Rev. J. M. Picher, D. D., offered the opening prayer. He was followed by President Boatwright in a brief address of welcome, outlining the growth of the college and its traditions. His statement that Richmond College now furnishes one-sixth of all the high school principals in Virginia was received with great applause.

The commencement address by Dr. Gray, followed by a brief and graceful speech by President Boatwright.

At the conclusion of the address President Boatwright announced that the time had come to confer the honorary degrees voted by the trustees and faculty. He explained the method by which an honorary degree is granted by the college, making it evident that Richmond College is not one of those colleges which grant degrees with the ease and rapidity of a Gatling gun.

Honorary Degrees.

Dr. R. E. Gaines presented the three candidates for the degree of doctor of divinity, giving a concise record of the life achievements of each. Each was presented singly, and was adorned with the hood, while President Boatwright, in masterfully felicitous phrase, conferred the degree. It was an impressive and beautiful ceremony. The three doctors of divinity created

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONGRESS NEARLY READY TO ADJOURN

Leaders Announce June 25 as Last Day of Session.

BIG RULES FIGHT AGAIN BREWING

Another Attempt May Be Made to Oust Cannon From Speaker's Chair—Action on Statehood Bill Is Assured After Railroad Bill Is Disposed Of.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Congress is expected to adjourn one week from next Saturday, or on June 25, according to plans made public by State leaders to-day, after consultations with House leaders, a careful canvass of both branches, and a revision of the Senate's legislative program. The plans perfected to-day are as follows:

The statehood bill was made the "unhatched business" immediately upon adjournment of the land withdrawal bill to-day.

The conference report on the railroad bill is to be called up to-morrow, however, and pending disposition of it, the statehood bill temporarily will be laid aside.

Postal savings bank legislation was forced aside by the new order, but the agreement provides for its consideration, following statehood.

In connection with consideration of the railroad bill conference report, it is expected that several brief speeches will be made, during which Western Senators will discuss the long and short haul provision. Senator Newlands, the minority member of the conference committee, will oppose the adoption of the report.

The arrangement, or informal understanding, that the Senate would concur in the House amendments to the postal savings bank bill, was contingent upon the adoption of the statehood bill.

This means, however, that the Senate measure for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona will be substituted for the bill which passed the House. The two measures are strikingly different, and it was stated that it might require considerable pressure from the White House to reconcile the differences. President Taft was convinced that the task was not impossible.

The action of the Senate in adopting the bill for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to the States for money to complete reclamation projects as an amendment to the land withdrawal bill, caused Western Senators to express fear that it might enrage in committee. The difficulty of this fear was based upon statements that the House was opposed to the reclamation measure.

Rules Fight Brewing.

Washington, June 15.—The next big rule fight in the House of Representatives is brewing rapidly. All parties and all factions of parties were occupied to-day with consideration of the proposition. The leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties, as well as the insurgents, were engaged with it.

The question has resolved itself into what the House shall do to provide means by which a member may resign tomorrow, after that committee has failed to report.

In short, the end sought is how to prevent legislation from being "smoothed" by the minority, by providing such a scheme and at the same time not make it a vehicle for filibustering by a hostile minority has heretofore deterred action. It is the general opinion now, however, that the proposed resolution will see some such rule adopted by the House.

Two proposed rules on the subject were offered in the House to-day—one by Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, and the other by Representative Madison, of Kansas, one of the leaders of the insurgent Republicans. Both attempt to give the minority the right to object to the passage of a bill, but in somewhat dissimilar parliamentary manner. The Clark resolution was the product of a conference in the minority leader's room, lasting most of the afternoon, which was participated in by all of the Democratic members of the Rules Committee, and Representative Sherley, of Kentucky. The latter is the author of a similar resolution which he presented some weeks ago. The Clark resolution is largely designed to secure insurgent support.

Both the Clark and Madison resolutions were referred to-day to the Rules Committee.

Representative Sherley will appear before it and other rule proposals also will address the committee.

The insurgents had a meeting to-day on the subject of the rules and the general subject of insurgency, but accomplished nothing, and the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow. It is expected that this conference will consider the question of again attempting to force the passage of Speaker Cannon from the chair.

The question of rules "reform" may not reach the floor of the House before next week, but the movement is gathering volume rapidly.

Conservation Bill Passes.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—With \$20,000,000 provided for the completion of irrigation projects and various other amendments, the House bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands by the President passed the Senate to-day. It is one of the measures advocated in President Taft's legislative program.

A number of other amendments were presented, but none of importance was adopted. Among the more important provisions rejected was an amendment by Senator Dill, of Oregon, specifically withdrawing from entry the coal lands of the Virginia Beach Via C. & O.

Two fast trains. Convenient transfer to Virginia Beach cars at Norfolk.

GROCCERS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

In Combination to Maintain High Cost of Living.

ANTI-TRUST LAW AGAIN INVOKED

Action Against Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association Has Been Filed at Birmingham. Many Southern States, Including Virginia, Affected.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Another action under the Sherman anti-trust law was started by the Department of Justice to-day when Oliver D. Street, United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, was instructed to file at Birmingham a petition against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, its officers and members, alleging that the association constituted a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and asking that it be dissolved.

The suit was filed at the department to-day, in one of the results of the investigation which the government for some time past has been making with reference to combinations that seek to eliminate competition, maintain a high scale of profit and increase the cost of living. In the opinion of the officials, the investigation clearly indicated that an unlawful conspiracy exists.

Mr. Street was in conference for several days with the department, and left last night for Birmingham. The issue will be pushed to a speedy trial, the officials believing that they have ample evidence to substantiate the charges made.

Government's Charge.

The following statement regarding the matter was made at the Department of Justice:

"The petition alleges that the combination was organized for the purpose and has resulted in coercing and preventing manufacturers from selling the actual necessities of life directly to the retail dealer or consumer, and that in certain lines the United States unless said grocer is listed in a so-called 'Green Book,' published and distributed by the association, that manufacturers are persuaded, urged and coerced by the association to sell their products at prices far above the actual market value of the goods, and to refuse to sell such commodities to any wholesale grocer who does not maintain the prices so fixed and listed."

"The petition further alleges that manufacturers and producers have been induced to bill their goods at an enhanced price and to turn over a percentage to the president of the association, who retains such limited the jobbers' price, that no firm could become a member of the association or be listed in the 'Green Book' unless a majority of the other firms in the line have approved, and that callously gave their approval, and that the petitioners are unable to secure direct buying privileges from those manufacturers who are observing certain 'rules of practice' adopted by the association."

There are many allegations set forth in the bill as to the general scheme and plan by which this combination sought to prevent the free flow of competition among the members thereof, and to restrict trade and commerce.

"The department has for some time been receiving complaints as to the burdens suffered by the people of the Southern States because of the operations of this association. After a careful investigation the department believes that the association operates for the purpose of the necessities of life, such as coffee, sugar, cereals, soap and many other lines."

Covers Vast Territory.

The association, as set out in the government's petition, bill, consists of various firms and corporations engaged in the wholesale grocery business within the States and Territories of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

"Specifically, the action was brought against the general association and all its members, the McEwen-Van Hooser Company of Alabama; James A. Van Hooser of Alabama; Robert McEwen of Alabama; the Alabama Grocery Company, of Alabama; S. W. Lee, of Alabama; Joseph H. McEwen, of Florida; L. M. Hooper, of Alabama; F. E. Hashman, of North Carolina; C. W. Bartleson, of Florida; Robert Moore, of Alabama; Thomas C. Davis, of Arkansas; B. B. Earnshaw, of the District of Columbia; C. C. Guest, of Georgia; F. H. Seovell, of Louisiana; W. T. Reeves, of Mississippi; J. H. Morrow, of North Carolina; J. H. Gaucette, of Tennessee; W. A. Scott, of Virginia, and James W. Lee, of Alabama. A number of these persons are officers or members of the advisory board of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association."

"In addition to the decree of dissolution the court is asked perpetually to restrain the defendants from doing any act in pursuance of or for the purpose of carrying out such combination and conspiracy complained of."

Petition Is Filed.

Birmingham, Ala., June 15.—A petition for an injunction against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association was filed here this afternoon by Assistant District Attorney J. H. Montgomery, pursuant to instructions from the Department of Justice in Washington.

The petition charges that the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association is an illegitimate combination in restraint of trade, and the government prays that the combination be dissolved and permanently enjoined from carrying out its practices in the United States.

The action by the United States for a permanent injunction follows an investigation made in this city by a local morning newspaper.

"WIRELESS" GRAFT OF MANY MILLIONS

United Wireless Telegraph Co. Charged With Gigantic Steal.

ITS OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

Complaint Made by Post-Office Department on Ground That Mails Were Used to Defraud—President and Vice-President Bailed in Sums of \$25,000 and \$10,000.

New York, June 15.—United States post-office inspectors raided the headquarters of the United Wireless Telegraph Company to-day and caused the arrest of Christopher C. Wilson, president of the company; Samuel S. Bogart, first vice-president, and William W. Tompkins, president of the New York Selling Agency, which officers of the wireless company say was formerly their finance agent, but has ceased to represent them.

Chief Inspector Mayer subsequently gave out a formal statement, in which he charged that although the company has been running at a loss, the price of its shares has been advanced by manipulation to fictitious values, and that individual officers of the company have sold out their stock to the general public at a profit estimated in one instance at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, with other instances in proportion.

Spends Night in Tomb.

Wilson was released in \$25,000 bail and Bogart in \$10,000 bail for appearance on July 12, when a further hearing will be had before a Federal commissioner. Tompkins was arrested at his farm near Niagara Falls, N. Y., and brought here for arraignment. He could not find the \$10,000 bail required and spent the night in the Tombs.

The complaint on which the warrants were issued is drawn under the Federal criminal code, and information of Carter K. Keene, a post-office inspector, who deposes that the grounds of his belief are official investigations made by him, information obtained by him from the books of the said United Wireless Telegraph Company and the inspection of letters and envelopes sent by the company through the United States mails.

The specific instance of alleged fraudulent use of the mails is given in the mailing of a letter on March 8, 1910, to Michael O'Brien, of Waterbury, Conn., who are 25,000 shareholders of the company throughout the country, said Inspector Mayer, in his statement, "many of whom have placed their savings in the stock of the company, through false representations made by its officers."

Two Cents a Share.

"The real assets of the company, consisting of office stationery, patents, manufacturing plants and real estate of all kinds, appear to be worth at a conservative estimate \$400,000, or an actual worth of 2 cents a share at par value."

Two million shares have been issued at a par value of 20 cents, but the stock has recently been put up to \$50 a share. This, argues the inspector in his statement, "by taking the last amount quoted (\$400,000 of actual assets), at \$50 a share, the stock is really worth at \$400,000 is to \$100,000,000, or 3,000 a share."

Wilson says the company was originally incorporated under the laws of Maine in 1904 as the Amalgamated Wireless Securities Company, and that it had been merely a legal existence until it changed its name in 1906 to the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and took over the assets and business of the defunct American DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, which was then running at a loss, and in default of interest on its bonds, was existing therefor on its own securities on a very one basis.

Stock Forced Up.

"At this time," says the statement, "when the officers of the DeForest Company were secretly conspiring to abandon it and leave the stockholders a mass of worthless securities, its stock had been forced to an alleged value of \$125.00 a share, and the officers of the company, who were then in possession of the assets of the (United) there appear as an asset stocks and bonds in other companies, \$14,148,519. This refers to the defunct American DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company."

"Another item in the statement sent out to stockholders was patents and patent rights, \$5,520,233. The affairs of the company were recently audited by a firm of licensed accountants, who placed the book value of all patents at \$20,233."

The officers of the company have sold to the public thousands of shares, claiming all the while that they were holding their own shares and putting the money received from the public into the plants of the company. One of the officers is believed to have cleaned up \$5,000,000 at \$10 a share, and possibly \$10,000,000 at the ranging prices of \$10 and \$50. The other officers of lesser degree have profited in proportion."

A statement given out by C. C. Galbraith, general manager of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, says that the "action of the Federal authorities will in no way affect the commercial business of the company."

Had Harassed Company.

Arthur M. King, counsel for the United, said to-night that for several months the Post-Office Department had been harassing the company here and there, and that the present prosecution to the discontent of certain stockholders who might have been unfairly treated by other stockholders. The latter stockholders had, however, no connection with the matter, and the company had been harassed by the Post-Office Department for several months, and had been put out by the New York selling agency.

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Wants to Stop Big Battle



GOVERNOR JAMES N. GILLET, OF CALIFORNIA.

POLICE ARE SURE CHARLTON LIVES

They Have Eliminated Theory That Double Murder Was Done.

LEISHMAN IS DOUBTFUL GETS DEGREE AT MARIETTA

Receives "Doctor of Civil Law" From Old Ohio College.

Como, Italy, June 15.—The police are convinced that Porter Charlton is alive. They claim to have indisputable evidence that he was seen on the evening of the day the body of Mrs. Mary Scott Castle Charlton was found in Lake Como. That would eliminate the theory of a double murder, and the police do not believe that Charlton committed suicide.

The American ambassador, Mr. Leishman, however, is determined that no measure shall be neglected which would give the missing man the benefit of the doubt, and he has arranged with the Italian authorities to have the bottom of the lake thoroughly explored. This will be done with grappling irons and divers will be sent down at various points near the spot where the fishermen found the trunk containing the woman's body. The divers will reach here to-morrow from Genoa.

Count Guizzi, the crown prosecutor, has taken upon himself the whole investigation of the case, which is now before an examining magistrate, Judge Fracassi. The examination is being held in strict secrecy.

Suspect Exposed.

The answers of Constantine Ispoloff, the Russian suspect, who is now under arrest, to the various interrogations have either been in the form of a denial or an evasive explanation. One of the lines of inquiry to-day led to the question of the disappearance of a set of brass knuckles, which was known to be the property of Ispoloff. The Russian could not account for the disappearance of the weapon, but it developed that Mrs. Charlton had once asked him for the knuckles, which he had refused to give her. The police are of the opinion that this weapon played a part in the murder.

Nor has Ispoloff been able satisfactorily to explain how or where he spent June 4, 5 and 6. His examination is not yet completed, as the authorities are certain that he has withheld all the facts about the murder. Life of the Charltons and the murder.

AFTER THE STEEL TRUST

Judiciary Committee of the House

Washington, June 15.—The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day made a move against the "Steel Trust" by reporting favorably a resolution by Representative Stanley, Democrat, of Kentucky, calling upon the Attorney General for all information which would tend to show that there exists at the present time an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade in that industry. The resolution will be reported to the House to-morrow by Chairman Parker, Republican, of New York, who said to-day that he had no doubt the House would pass it practically without opposition.

Representative Stanley declared he was in possession of a large amount of data and evidence upon this subject, which he was prepared to offer. He admitted that if the Attorney General reported to the House that such an unlawful trust existed, he would turn his evidence over to the Department of Justice; but if the Attorney General's report was to the contrary, he proposed to take the case to the country the information in his possession.

BOY IN WILD FLIGHT

Balloon Breaks Away, Taking Youngster With It.

Chillicothe, O., June 15.—Cromwell Dixon's dirigible balloon broke away from its moorings late to-day, carrying with it a ten-year-old boy to a height of a half mile. The balloon landed several miles distant. The boy was uninjured.

Seen in London.

London, June 15.—The Express this morning makes the assertion that Porter Charlton, whose wife's body was found in a trunk in Lake Como, Italy, last Friday, and for whom the Italian authorities are making a vigorous search in London. The newspaper, however, does not locate Charlton.

GILLET WOULD PREVENT FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA

Governor Takes Action Toward Stopping Jeffries-Johnson Battle.

DECISION COMES LIKE BOMBSHELL

Promoters Will Take Contest in Courts, and Failing There, Will Take Fight to Nevada or Utah—Still Hope It Can Be Pulled Off in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., June 15.—After the action by insistent protests from all parts of the State and country, Governor James N. Gillett to-day took steps to prevent the championship fight between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson, scheduled to be held in San Francisco, on July 1.

In a letter to Attorney-General A. S. Webb, the Governor to-day expressed his disapproval of prize fighting in unmeasured terms and directed that the aid of the courts be invoked to prevent the match. He concluded with a positive order that, in case the plea for a restraining order be not granted and the fight be held, the Attorney-General be directed to take the fight to court and prosecute the principals and those interested in the fight for violation of the penal code of the State.

The Governor declares that the Supreme Court of California has never defined a prize fight, and suggests that an opportunity be given it to do so. This is taken by those interested to indicate the Governor's intention to press his opposition to the end. "While the status of the fight is in an unsettled condition to-night, the sporting fraternity is much cast down, and it is generally believed that the death knell of prize fighting in California, the 'Mecca of the prize fighters,' according to the Governor's letter, has been sounded."

May Stop Saturday's Fight.

This belief is borne out by the fact that the Governor telegraphed to Attorney-General Webb later in the day to take similar action as to the fight scheduled for June 18 in San Francisco between Sam Langford and Al Kaufman.

Promoters Tex Rickard and John Gleason said that they had heard no whisper of the Governor's intended action. When the news reached him, Rickard rushed to the office of Attorney-General Webb and asked what that officer purposed to do. After a conference with Webb, Rickard said he believed that the fight would be held in San Francisco on the advertised date, despite the Governor's order.

Rickard has no intention of abandoning the effort to hold the fight here. Both he and Gleason devoted much time to-day to conferences with the Attorney-General, and the course of legal defense decided on probably will not be given out until Mr. Webb has made a statement.

Rickard said Webb had promised him because of the great expense of erecting the arena and other matters connected with the fight, that his opinion would be forthcoming without delay. Rickard expects it within two days. In the meantime, Rickard says he will travel to Nevada or Utah, if compelled to leave California.

Nature Not Known.

Just what will be the nature of the legal proceedings to be instituted by the attorney-general is not known. The Governor's letter is positive in directing that the courts be asked to intervene, and urging a definition of prize fighting by the Supreme Court. For this reason, it is said that Mr. Webb will apply for a writ of mandamus before the State's highest tribunal, thus bringing all parties before that body for a hearing and procuring a temporary injunction, pending a decision.

By this step he would avoid delay, since the promoters would have appeal if judgment were rendered against them.

When word of the Governor's order reached Ben Lomond, Jim Jeffries refused to believe it. The camp was thrown into an uproar by the message. Rickard estimates that he will lose \$30,000 if he is forced to take the fight elsewhere. He said he would consider a statement by the Governor and Salt Lake City. He is said to favor the Utah capital.

Work on the arena was ordered suspended temporarily, until further action of the Governor became known.

The legal proceedings, it is believed, will make no difference at the fighters' camps. It is probable that they will go on with their training as though nothing had happened, but the whole matter is in such a disturbed and unsettled state to-night that it is hard to predict what the next move of the interested parties will be.

District Attorney Flickert, mention of whom is made by the Governor in his letter to the Attorney-General, displayed some bitterness when asked for a statement. He said that the Governor had "heeded the clamor of the mob," and made satirical reference to "political capital."

"However," he concluded, "I still believe that the fight will be held here, as the courts are more powerful than the Governor."

Seeking a reason for the action of Governor Gillett, following his repeated declarations that he did not believe the fight could be prevented, and he did not purpose to begin useless opposition, many think that pressure was brought to bear on him at Washington, that the State's representative in the national capital had informed him that the holding of the fight was standing in the way of San Francisco's effort to procure the Panama Pacific Exposition.

Sportsman to-night generally expressed himself as believing that the fight would be held in San Francisco on July 1.

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